

## UK trade plunges into deficit

A large drop in exports contributed to a significant fall in Britain's balance of trade last month, as a surplus of £335m in December turned into a deficit of £132m. But a record surplus of £480m in "invisibles" ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m — only half December's total.

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## Strike threat to National bets

Betting shop staff of Coral Racing, which normally handles more than £2.5m in bets on the Grand National, have been told to hold a one-day strike today by the Transport and General Workers' Union after the breakdown of pay talk.

Runners, page 15; Antrees brigade, back page

## Lambeth bans police poster

The police have been refused permission to display crime prevention posters in buildings owned by Lambeth Borough Council, which is controlled by Labour. The council leader said the posters were too vague to use so near the Brixton riots anniversary.

## CEGB chairman to lose job

The Government will not renew Mr Glyn England's contract as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board when it expires on May 8. He accused successive governments yesterday of pushing up electricity prices and causing greater inefficiency in the industry.

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## Call for more playgroups

Lady Flodden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented, and called instead for more playgroups.

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## Detective jailed for 20 years

Det. Sergeant Charles McCormick, aged 45, a Special Branch officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was cleared at Belfast Crown Court of murdering a policeman but jailed for 20 years for armed robbery.

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## Judge rejects court politics

Mr Justice McNeill of the Divisional Court, giving his reasons for rejecting a Conservative challenge to the Greater London Council's budget, criticized attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

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## Up for the Cup

Two second division sides attempt to upset first division opponents today in the semi-finals of the FA Cup. Leicester City face the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, and Queen's Park Rangers play West Bromwich Albion.

Leader, page 7  
Letters, On church unity, from the Bishop of Norwich, and Canon C. Beswick; Media freedom, from Mr R. P. Farmer.  
Leading article, Falklands: fugitive offenders in Ireland; National Arts Day.  
Features, page 5  
Roger Halls, patriot or liar of the century? Geoffrey Smith on what makes a deputy leader in the country, by Susan Hill.  
Obituary, page 8  
Mr Charles Michie; Mr Thomas Cadell; Mr Leonard Childs.

## Saturday Review

We regret that the Saturday Review has been truncated this week due to production difficulties.

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## Carrington expels Argentine envoys

## British fleet ready for Falklands

By David Cross

## Invaders' flag flies in Port Stanley

In a pooled and censored dispatch from Port Stanley, Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times reported late on Friday that the Argentinian flag was flying over Government House on Port Stanley.

"I understand the British Governor will be flying to Buenos Aires tonight.

The action began at 0600 and ended at 0900 (local time) and a few Argentinian troops were involved.

None of the British or any of the Royal Marines has been injured although three Argentinians were hurt during the invasion.

Newsagents said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentinian commandos. According to these reports, the airport and the barracks of the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later the American administration deplored the use of force by the Argentine authorities and appealed to them to withdraw their forces out.

In London, Mrs Thatcher and ministers cancelled many of their engagements to stay close to their desks where they could monitor the development situation. Mrs Thatcher cancelled a meeting with Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Chief Burgo master of West Berlin who is visiting Britain, and chaired an emergency meeting of the cabinet.

Members of Parliament were told that there will be a special session of the House of Commons today to discuss the crisis. It will be the first time that the House has met on a Saturday since the Suez crisis 26 years ago.

The crisis has also led to the cancellation of a crucial EEC meeting in Brussels which was called to resolve the long-running dispute between Britain and its Community partners over the size of its contribution to the budget. Lord Carrington told his colleagues in the Community that he would be unable to attend.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Minister, said that the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr Nicanor Costa Méndez, had told him that there was no bloodshed or practical none.

Throughout yesterday, before the invasion was officially confirmed, frantic attempts were underway to mediate in the dispute before the situation worsened further. President Reagan spoke for about an hour with President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina, urging him to exercise restraint.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council

interrupted a scheduled debate on Nicaragua for a further debate on the dispute. In an appeal issued late on Thursday night, the Security Council had called on both Argentina and Britain to refrain from the use or threat of force and urged the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute.

Sir Anthony Parsons, who had asked the United Nations to intervene when it became clear that Argentina was planning an invasion, said that Britain would take heed of the appeal but the Argentine representative would give no such commitment.

A few hours later the Argentine media began reporting that Argentine land, sea and air forces had launched an invasion of the islands shortly before dawn yesterday.

Newsagents said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentine commandos. According to these reports, the airport and the barracks of the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later yesterday morning, however, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Carrington's deputy at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons that he had been in touch with the British Governor in the Falklands half an hour earlier and that the Governor has not been able to confirm the reports of the invasion.

Other statements by senior Government officials to members of Parliament and the press throughout the day repeated the same message. It was not until 6pm that Lord Carrington and Mr Nott went before the world's press to announce that the invasion had indeed taken place.

British rule in the Falklands date from 1832-33 when two British warships visited the islands and expelled the remnants of an Argentine garrison. Britain has ruled the islands without interruption ever since.

El Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, the two Argentine footballers who play for Tottenham, Hotspur, are expected to turn out as normal today against Leicester City in the FA Cup semi-final at Villa Park, Birmingham. Ardiles is due to go home on Sunday to join Argentine colleagues in their World Cup build-up.

How Falklands were invaded, page 3

Leading article, page 7

## First weekend sitting since the Suez crisis

## Commons angry over invasion

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a political and military crisis without parallel since the Suez operation of 1956, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will today face a hostile House of Commons, demanding to know why British interests in the Falkland Islands have not been protected.

The emergency sitting of the Commons will be the first on a Saturday since November 1956. It was arranged immediately after news of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands had been confirmed.

Earlier, in the Commons, Mr John Silkin, the Labour party's chief defence spokesman, and other MPs had demanded that the House should sit today if the invasion was confirmed.

The Government is in deep trouble with its own backbenchers, as well as all the Opposition parties. There is a sense of humiliation among Conservative MPs that a Government which came to power with a commitment to strengthen the nation's defence policy could not prevent the invasion of one of its few remaining overseas territories. There is also a sense of anger over what is regarded as a tardy response to a threat which became apparent more than six weeks ago, and feeling of great irritation that the Commons was not informed of the invasion before it rose, at 3 pm yesterday, even though reports that it had taken place had been circulating long before then.

There are expected to be calls from the Opposition in the Commons today for the resignation of Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence. Rumours circulating in Whitehall that he had offered his resignation yesterday morning's emergency session of the Cabinet were described as last night's press conference as "ridiculous and quite untrue" by Mr Nott.

Earlier, Mr Silkin had said: "I think Mr Nott has very great cause to consider his position. We had a month to see this happening. It ought not to have happened."

During the day, however, as more and more reports came from Argentina that the invasion had taken place, MPs grew increasingly restive at the absence of official confirmation from the Government. Some of them appeared suspicious that the Government, for reasons best known to itself, was deliberately withholding the news until after the House rose.

Suspicion intensified after Mr Francis Pym, the Leader of the House, made another statement at 2.30 pm, shortly before the House rose, stating that there had been no confirmation of any change in the situation.

Mr Silkin said that the Opposition would be considering tabling a vote of censure next week against the Government over the failure of its defence and foreign policy.

Last night's announcement followed a day of continuous ministerial meetings. Mrs Thatcher returned to Downing Street late Thursday night, where she had been the guest of the Queen, after the Government received evidence that Argentine naval forces were preparing an assault on the Falklands.

During the night Ministers were told of the emergency Cabinet meeting planned for yesterday morning. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by Sir Michael Foot, the Labour leader, was travelling back from Europe last night to be present.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said in Edinburgh that the danger of overloading Britain's defence budget with the Trident programme was now obvious to everyone.

Mr Steel went on: "The Falkland Islanders are the first to have to bear witness to the Government's faulty sense of priorities. We have been found unready to defend this small territory while planning for a future British-owned nuclear strike force."

Mr David Owen, one of the SDP leaders, was Labour Foreign Secretary at the time of the last crisis in the Falklands, when a naval task force was sent to the area. He said yesterday, before the invasion was confirmed, that if it turned out that British naval forces were not there in sufficient strength there would have to be a "massive inquiry".

Transport and restaurants were areas of particular concern. "I am very sad that British Rail did not feel in a strong enough position to continue the experiment," he said.



Flag day: Crowds in Buenos Aires celebrating Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands.

## Junta proclaims 'recovery of Malvinas'

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, April 2

Argentine forces have occupied the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, the ruling military Junta announced in a communiqué. General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, said that General Benjamín Menéndez had been appointed Governor of the islands.

The communiqué said that, in a joint military operation, the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands have been recovered. Argentine sovereignty over sea and air space in the area had been "assured", the communiqué said.

The Junta called for a "collective effort" and the "help of God" to "convert into reality the legitimate rights of a people which had been prudently and patiently postponed for almost 150 years".

Argentina awoke to radio jingles proclaiming that the islands now belonged to Argentina. Newspapers were

printed with blue and white stripes — the national colours — across the front pages.

At 11 am today, the Armed Forces announced that the first stage of Operation Malvinas had been completed, with the landing of marines and Hercules C130 aircraft, flying in army personnel. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and British marines stationed on the islands have surrendered to the Argentine forces, according to sources.

The operation began at midnight, with commandos and Navy frogmen seizing port installations in Port Stanley and other strategic points. As the commandos headed for the airport, the transport ship, Cabo San Antonio, carrying 700 men and several armoured vehicles, entered Port Stanley.

Senior Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister,

the Plaza de Mayo, the Government announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri had ordered the release of all people still being held as a result of an anti-Government demonstration on Tuesday.

Politicians and trade unions unanimously acclaimed the recovery of the islands for Argentina. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) postponed a decision on a national strike that it was to call as a protest against police suppression of the anti-Government demonstration.

Señor Carlos Contin, the Radical Party leader, said his party would back "any measure" taken to recover the islands.

At 9.45 am, the Government issued a statement guaranteeing the security of Britons and British interests in Argentina and the South Atlantic Islands. The Government would employ the "full weight of the law" in the event of any "action or offence taken against British nationals, symbols or beliefs, in accordance with the Argentine constitution", the statement said.

At 10 am, another Government communiqué stated that "a long series of fruitless negotiations to obtain what Argentina has always considered to be its patrimony has ended".

As around 2,000 flag-waving, cheering people gathered outside Government House in

## High Court refuses inquest on nurse

By Frances Gibb

A three-year fight by Mr Ronald Smith to obtain an inquest into the death of his daughter at an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia ended in defeat at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes rejected an application by Mr Smith, who believed his daughter was murdered, against the decision of Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, not to hold an inquest and refused to order that one be held.

They ruled that coroners have no power to hold an inquest where the death has occurred overseas. Where such inquests have been held, largely for the benefit of the deceased's relatives, they were held without jurisdiction, the judges said.

The decision ends, for the time being at least, a legal battle which began when the body of Miss Helen Smith, a nurse aged 23, was found outside a block of flats occupied by staff of the hospital where she worked in Jiddah on May 20, 1979.

Dr John Burton, secretary of the Coroners' Society, who was with Mr Gill in court, said the decision clarified the law.

Mr Smith, a former policeman, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since when it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of events

## Largest oil platform in North Sea accident

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil company engineers were struggling to avert financial disaster in the North Sea yesterday after the complex operation to install the 610 foot high 4,000 ton Magnus oil production platform on the seabed went wrong.

Several 7 foot diameter hollow steel piles fell off the production platform as it was being manoeuvred into an upright position on the seabed 125 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands. The operation was suspended leaving the platform, the single largest structure ever built in Britain, floating precariously at an angle of 20 degrees from vertical.

If that failed it would have new piles made. "We see no risk to the Magnus structure", a company spokesman said.

The mishap is extremely serious. Magnus is the most northerly oil field yet developed in the North Sea, and winds of up to 80mph and 80 foot waves are not uncommon.

But the ruling will cause concern among some coroners. They will not be able to help relatives, as they sometimes did, to obtain documents needed for the burial of a body which is returned from abroad without any documents.

Mr Smith, a former policeman, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since when it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of events

Instead, a modified version of the ban will be tried, with smoking forbidden at the buffer counter but allowed elsewhere in the carriage.

In the Commons, an early-day amendment criticizing the ban attracted the signatures of 22 MPs. Mr David Simpson, director of the anti-smoking group Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said yesterday, however, that opinion polls had indicated much support for more restrictions on smoking, even among smokers.

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NEWS IN  
SUMMARYTrain driver  
hit in face  
by brick

Mr Edward Purslow, aged 60, a train driver, was in hospital with head and facial injuries yesterday after being struck by half a brick thrown through his cab window (Arthur Osmar writes). His condition was said to be comfortable as the police searched for the youths thought to have thrown the missile from a bridge or from the trackside at Portobello, on the line between Wolverhampton and Walsall, West Midlands.

The incident happened on Thursday night.

Mr Burslow, of Wednesfield, West Midlands, stopped the train and warned signalmen before he collapsed. There were 20 passengers on the train. Inspector Vernon Bell, of British Rail police, said: "This was sheer vandalism by hooligans and it is a problem that is increasing. This could have caused a disaster."

Mrs Mary Purslow said her husband had had 18 stitches. She added that a similar attack had been made on him near Rugby a year ago although he was not hurt.

King's Cross  
strike overRUC detective is  
given 20 years  
for bank robbery

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Special Branch detective in the Royal Ulster Constabulary was cleared of murdering a village policeman yesterday, but jailed for 20 years for an armed robbery at a bank.

Det Sergeant Charles McCormick was acquitted of 24 charges in Belfast Crown Court at the end of a trial described by Mr Justice Murray as "by any standards one of the most extraordinary if not unique cases."

Mr McCormick, aged 45, sat impassively in the dock as the judge gave his hour long judgment before jailing him on the robbery charge and concurrently for five years on each of the robbery charges of hijacking and possessing arms in connection with the bank raid at Coshenall in 1974 in which £3,048 was stolen.

The judge said it would be dangerous to convict the Special Branch officer with 22 years' experience in the RUC on the uncorroborated evidence of the Crown's chief prosecution witness, Anthony O'Doherty, a self-confessed republican informer, known to the police as agent 294. But he added that on four charges there was corroborative evidence.

Sentencing McCormick, who spent 20 months in

Court not  
for party  
politics,  
judge says

By David Walker

The Divisional Court judge who recently dismissed a challenge by Conservative councillors to the Greater London Council's 1982-83 budget yesterday criticized attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

Mr Justice McNeill, giving his reasons for upholding the GLC against the Conservative-controlled borough of Kensington and Chelsea, complained of "issues for the hustings and not for the court", and "party superficialities dressed up as points of law". He added: "The proper remedy on such issues is the ballot box, not the court."

Mr Justice McNeill expressed resentment at the courts having become an arena for councillors of one party to score points off others. What Kensington Council had asked him would merely have "given some politician a catchphrase and that I am not prepared to lend judicial authority".

He said the affidavits to the court from Mr Roy Webber, the chief executive of Kensington, had been unconvincing and wondered whether he had been pushed by the party political considerations of councillors.

Sergeant Campbell, it was claimed, was murdered because he either knew or suspected that the men were responsible for a series of robberies.



The Prince and Princess preparing to paint the dragon's eye yesterday.

Alliance still gaining,  
but more sedately

By Our Political Staff

Liberal and Social Democratic candidates continued to make gains in local government by-elections this week, but alliance organizers confirmed that the trend shown in national opinion polls was reflected in the results.

"At the end of last year we were winning everything in the tide of the national swing in favour of the alliance," a spokesman said. "Now the best results come from constituencies where we are very active."

In the Alphington and St Thomas ward of Devon County Council, where last May's voting was challenged in the High Court and a new election was ordered, the candidate won from the Conservatives. The week's results included the following:

Devon County Cllr. Alphington and St Thomas ward: L gain from C. Hart Dist Cllr. Hants. Hook ward: Ind held. Kennet Dist Cllr. Marlborough E ward: L gain from Ind. NW Leics Dist Cllr. Coalville C ward: Lab held. S Wight Dist Cllr. Wroxall ward: L gained and Ind seat previously uncontested by L. Tyne and Wear County Cllr. Hetton No 2 Dist Lab held.

Warrington Dist Cllr. Culcheth and Clazebury ward: SDP-L gain from C. Blyth Valley Dist Cllr. Cowper ward: Lab unopposed. Blyth Valley Dist Cllr. Kirby Misperton ward: Ind gain from CDP (formerly ILP). After the dispute in the local Labour Party over the future of Mr Edward Milne, Lab MP for Blyth (1960-74), a breakaway group stood as the SDP will fight Stockport, Denton and Reddish, Ashton under Lyne, Stretford, Manchester, Withington, Ardwick, Bury, South; Oldham, Central, Heywood and Middleton; Bolton, North-West; Leigh; Salford, North-East.

The Liberals will fight Hazel Grove, Cheshire; Droylsden; Altringham and Selby; Macclesfield, Manchester, Wythenshaw, Gorton, Blackley, Manchester, Gt. Stockport, Wythenshaw, Hyde; Rochdale, Bury, North; Oldham, West; Littleborough and Saddleworth; Wigan, North-West; Wigan, South-West.

The SDP will fight Stockport, Denton and Reddish, Ashton under Lyne, Stretford, Manchester, Withington, Ardwick, Bury, South; Oldham, Central, Heywood and Middleton; Bolton, North-West; Leigh; Salford, North-East.

## Damages against police

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Mr Ronald Sinclair, aged 51, was awarded £1,000 damages in the High Court in Manchester yesterday for a "beating" by four policemen. Mr Sinclair, of Crossville Close, Moss Side, Manchester, lost a tooth and suffered multiple bruises after being arrested for causing a breach of the peace.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown said he thought the arrest was lawful but that the four officers "used excessive force". He added: "At the end of this fracas the officers emerged tolerably unscathed but Mr Sinclair was much the worse for wear. There seems only one conclusion, that he was roughly handled and beaten up."

The officers said they went to the house after an anonymous telephone call and found Mr Sinclair threatening a member of his family. They arrested him and Police constable Derek Walters admitted throwing one punch when Mr Sinclair bit his hand. They denied any other assault.

Mr Sinclair alleged that after he had been dragged from his home early in the morning he was thrown to the ground, punched and kicked. He was later charged with causing a breach of the peace and assaulting two officers but the charge was dismissed by Manchester magistrates.

The officers said they went to the house after an anonymous telephone call and found Mr Sinclair threatening a member of his family. They arrested him and Police constable Derek Walters admitted throwing one punch when Mr Sinclair bit his hand. They denied any other assault.

At an inquest at Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, yesterday, Dr Charles Clark, the coroner, declined an appeal by Mr Hemingway's family to recommend an investigation into the drug. But he said he would pass details of the case to the Committee on Safety of Medicines, the Department of Health and Social Security watchdog on drugs.

He recorded a verdict that Mr Hemingway, a retired carpenter, killed himself. Mr Hemingway was found in his car at his home in Clacton-on-Sea with a vacuum cleaner pipe connecting the inside of the vehicle with the exhaust.

## A Chinese dream, royally realized

The Prince and Princess of Wales sampled some of the delights of the Pagoda at a Hundred Harmonies in Liverpool's Chinatown yesterday (John Chartres writes). They included pho-nix-tail prawns with spring onions, fried duckling with jasmin and chicken in yellow bean sauce, and folk dances.

The occasion was the official opening of the £250,000 pagoda-style community centre for the 10,000 Chinese people of Merseyside, believed to comprise the oldest community of its kind in Europe. The Prince and Princess met about 200 of them, some descended from the crews of British ships recruited after the cession of Hongkong in 1841.

The pagoda, partly funded by the Inner City Partnership, is the realization of a dream of Mr Brian Wang, aged 32, from Taiwan, a community liaison officer who has been striving to give young people better opportunities for education and entry into the professions, and to break out from the world of fish-and-chip shops and takeaways.

His wife, Mrs Nora Wang, aged 30, is expecting a baby next month and arranged it with the Prince over a lunch prepared by cooks from two of the city's Chinese restaurants. "We talked quite a lot about the sort of things that ladies like us do talk about", she said.

Before leaving the couple each painted a pupil on the electric eyes of a golden dragon.

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# Deposed mayor urges Europe to shun Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jericho, April 2

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"Dear Mr Mayor," the letter began, demonstrating Britain's rejection of Israel's claim that Mr Khalaf and his two Palestinian colleagues have been legally dismissed from the posts to which they were elected in 1976. "As you know, it was Lord Carrington's wish that I should come and see you tomorrow, and I myself have been much looking forward to this and to having a talk with you.

"It makes me all the more sorry, therefore, to have to tell you that I have had to change my plans and that, for reasons beyond my control, I am prevented from coming to see you after all. I regret this very much and wish it could have been otherwise. I hope that the time

## Troops fire on Golan protesters

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, April 2

Four Druze Arabs in the Golan Heights were injured today when Israeli troops used live ammunition to break up demonstrations against last December's annexation of the Syrian territory in the two main towns of Majada and Majdal Shams.

An Israeli military spokesman said that six soldiers had been injured in the stone-throwing protest, which some 2,000 members of the 12,500 Arab inhabitants of the volcanic plateau were in their seventh consecutive week of general strike.

According to the Army, the soldiers were ordered to open fire after the demonstrators refused to obey instructions to disperse. Journalistic access to the four Druze towns on the Golan has been severely limited since the general strike began, prompting strong protests to the Government from Israeli editors.

It was the first time that Israeli soldiers had opened fire on Druze demonstrators since the widespread unrest over the annexation began. Last month, six Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were killed and more than 30 others injured when Israeli troops used live ammunition there as part of the new clampdown against radicals.

The use of bullets rather than less lethal forms of riot control equipment such as water cannon and rubber bullets has come in for considerable international criticism. It has been staunchly defended by senior Israeli army officers as a legitimate form of self defence but no official explanation has been yet given for the non-use of the riot control methods usually favoured before live ammunition is resorted to.

Today's shooting came 36 hours after the dawn deadline for all Golan Druze residents to hand in their old military ID cards and take out new civilian documents

# Why Zia is binding tribal wounds with cash

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witnesses to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew. None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. President Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, President Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots.

It is significant for Pakistan that it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second,

it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a matter of speculation, especially among domino theorists. Third, Baluch people have never unanimously and wholeheartedly accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

The Pakistan Army fought tribesmen from 1973 to 1977 and the conflict exacerbated Baluch bitterness. When President Zia took power he stopped the fighting and sought to bind tribal wounds with cash.

Priority is being given to an engineering feat which will remove an enduring grievance of the Baluch, their lack of access to the natural gas at Sui in the east of the province, a resource enjoyed by the rest of Pakistan.

A pipeline is being built through the Bolan pass to Quetta, along the route nomads are taking on their annual migration. The government insists the line should be finished by the

"Some spending decisions cannot be justified economically, a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."

Bhutto first tried political methods with Baluch tribes and nationalist sentiment. In the end he resorted to military force, but underestimated tribal passions and the fighting ferocity of warriors whose ferocity was once well known to soldiers of the British Raj.

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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athens.—An April Fool news flash that pollution levels in Athens were lethal and children should be evacuated, has backfired and soured the atmosphere at Athens radio (Mario Modiano writes).

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, the journalist responsible was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer said he was seeking £450,000 damages for the shock suffered by his wife.

Frantic schoolmasters called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance as mothers dashed to the schools to collect their children, while hospitals made inquiries about the possible evacuation of sensitive patients. Other Athenians scurried for protection to the city's parks.

### Mediterranean treaty agreed

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 2

President Reagan's assertion during his press conference on Wednesday that the Soviet Union has achieved nuclear superiority over the United States has been disputed by critics and supporters alike.

Some critics, among them Senator Robert Kennedy, contend that the President was incorrect to say that "to balance the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority". Others say that even if the Soviet Union is ahead in the arms race the President should not say so openly as this will not only alarm America's allies but also undermine the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent.

Until now the Reagan Administration had stopped short of saying that the Soviet Union was ahead but had served a warning that Soviet land-based missiles had created a "window of vulnerability" in American defences. The Administration has embarked on a massive programme (involving the planned construction of the 100 MX missiles, 100 B1 long-range cruise missile-carrying bombers and 192 Trident 11 submarine-launched missiles) to close this "window of vulnerability".

Senator Kennedy, who is a cosponsor of a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze at present weapons level, said the President was wrong to claim the Soviet Union had a definite margin of superiority. "No one in authority, including President Reagan, would take our deterrent forces for the Soviet forces", he declared.

Senator argued that the President had made his assertion in order to justify the Administration's huge planned increase in defence spending.

The President's statement was also criticized by "moderates" such as Senator John Glenn and Senator James Exon, who have not taken a position on the nuclear freeze campaign.

**Seabed split**

New York.—The United States has called for changes in seabed mining proposals, at the United Nations. Mr James Maone, head of the US delegation, wants changes in proposals that would require that investors put up at least \$1.5m (£30,000) to get a share of seabed mining.

**Top copy**

New York.—A copy of the first printing of the American Declaration of Independence, one of only 21 recorded copies, was sold for \$285,000 (£160,000) to a New York dealer at a Christie's auction.

**Disappointing haul**

Copenhagen.—Three young men here stole more than £5m in the biggest robbery in Danish history from two postal workers. But most of the haul was in cheques which will be almost impossible to cash.

**Rome police swoop**

Rome.—Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

### This Watch Could Save a Life

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"Infectious musical delight... Should run for months" Sunday Times  
"Hysterically funny... 'Tchin Davies... so perfect a hand at exaggerated farce that the audience had to break up with mirth" Guardian  
"Excellent and sharp performances... enthusiastic reception" Financial Times  
"Slick, smart, witty and bawdy with good humour... it will run and run" Daily Mail

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The general played an important role with King Carlos in keeping the bulk of the Spanish Army on the side of the constitution at the time of the coup, and helped to restore the image of the Army, which has taken a battering from Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero.

He said he had wanted to use a ruse to trick the colonel into surrendering but that General Armada had refused to cooperate. "I did not need to consult the constitution. For me, it was an absurd solution to think Parliament would vote under duress". General Gabeiras remarked truly, emphasizing that both the King and the chiefs of staff had refused to approve General Armada's initiative.

His replies, frequently peppered, helped to counter the campaign at trial alleging that the King supported the overthrow of democracy. "From 6.40 pm (February 23, 1981), the time of my first telephone conversation with the King, I was sure this was not true", General Gabeiras said.

General Gabeiras treated the two main accused—Lieutenant-General Jaime

and Captain Francisco Gómez de la Torre—very leniently, sentencing them to 18 months' imprisonment and ordering that they should be released on parole after 12 months.

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It all began at Ooty but I must admit I'm snookered when the prankster takes his cue

In one of his agreeable rambles around the sporting scene towards the back of the paper recently, Hunter Davies paused to meditate about the etymology of snooker in its centenary year. In particular, he wondered whether there was any connexion with cocking a snook.

These are deep waters. Hunter. The clever men at Oxford, who know all there is to be known, have so far been unwilling to commit themselves as to a word of unknown origin. We wait impatiently for the next volume of the majestic *Supplement to the OED* this summer to see, among other things, whether they are still snookered.

Less exact scholars are content with the folk etymology. This relates that the noblest of all games was conceived in the officers' mess at Jubbulpore by a subaltern in the Devonshire Regiment called Neville Chamberlain, who put another coloured ball on the billiard table in order to provide a variation of the game then known as "black pool".

Snooker was born some years later in the Ootacamund Club, or Ooty, in the hills of Nilgiris in southern India. Sir Neville later recalled that while a game with the coloured balls was going on, a fellow officer was chattering to him about the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the use of the nickname snooker for a freshman.

This itself is believed to have been a corruption of the original word for a new cadet, which was *Neux*, in itself an oddity. Or you can believe that it came from the slang verb to snook, a variant of snake, meaning to sneak.

To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker'

Sir Neville reminisces in the snooker-room: "One of our party failed to hole a coloured ball close to a corner pocket, and I called out to him, 'Why — you're a regular snooker. To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm. While it is correct to say that the game was first played at Jubbulpore in 1875, it never really made progress until played by members of the Ootacamund Club".

All this I most powerfully and potentially believe, although it does not explain how to be snookered came to describe the predicament that I always find myself in when I am rash enough to venture on to the green baize of being stuck behind a ball of one colour while desirous and quite incapable of hitting a ball of another colour. Being behind the eight ball is the American description of the same predicament in a different game.

So now for snooks. The precisians at Oxford are again unwilling to hazard an uncertain etymology. This need not inhibit the rest of us from rushing in where angels fear to tread. The custom of making a gesture of derision by placing the thumb on the nose-tip and spreading the fingers fanwise, with the optional extra of joining the tip of the little finger to the thumb of the other hand, seems to have arisen in the late eighteenth century. Cf *The Spectator* of 1712. "The prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger".

Also cf. the French *faire un pied de nez* and the German *eine lange nase machen*. Snooks in the nineteenth century was the colloquial hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. It was the imaginary name of a practical joker; it was also a descriptive term to an idle question: "Snooks!" I can trace no connexion with Ooty, the RMA, or snooker. There the matter must rest. Hunter until Bob Burchfield's next vol thunders from the press in June. Roll on that happy day.

Philip Howard

Public school patriot or liar of the century? Anthony Glees reveals important new evidence in the MI5 controversy

## The Hollis letters: could they have been written by a spy?

*Dear Meg,*  
The D.C. has just arrived quite safely. Thank you so much for them. They came round by Suez, which accounts for the length of time they took. I don't know what's happened to the Suez route recently, it is more than a fortnight since I got any sort of letter that way. As far as I know there is no reason for it, so I suppose the mails must have been delayed.

Who was Roger Hollis? Was he a faithful servant of Britain? Or was he the most ingenious Soviet mole of his generation? Over the past year the British public has been treated to claim and counter-claim about Hollis's years in MI5 and his period as its Director General from 1956 to 1965. There are those, most notably Mr Chapman Pincher, who have cast the gravest aspersions on a man who cannot answer back and they have adduced at least some evidence to show that Hollis's loyalty was for a time under suspicion. Others are convinced of his innocence. Until now, this group has had very few hard facts to support its case. Even the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stated on March 26, 1981, that although she was convinced Hollis was blameless, it was impossible to prove a negative. Letters to *The Times* from former colleagues like Sir Martin Furnival Jones (his successor) could, for obvious reasons, never supply chapter and verse for their stated faith in Hollis.

Now, however, important new evidence has come to light which strongly supports the case of those convinced of Hollis's loyalty to the Crown. While this evidence does not deal with all the charges that have been made against him, it does, in my own view, totally destroy Pincher's main accusation against Hollis. This was that while Hollis worked in China from 1928 until June 1936, he was converted to Communism and that in China he formed an association with the legendary master-spy Richard Sorge and his helpers, Agnes Smedley and Ruth Kuczynski.

This evidence consists mainly of a very large number of letters written by Hollis while an employee of the British American Tobacco Company addressed mainly to his mother, the wife of the Bishop of Taunton. It was discovered in boxes after the death of the first Lady Hollis. It has been supplemented by oral evidence and by an important document freely available in the Public Record Office.

In his now famous book, *Their Trade is Treachery*, Chapman Pincher makes a number of serious allegations against Hollis (allegations recently repeated on the BBC). He offers three main reasons why he believes Hollis worked for the Soviet Union: bribery, blackmail or conviction. As far as bribery was concerned, the evidence from the letters shows that Hollis could not have been susceptible to the lure of money. On November 28, 1935, for example, he wrote from Chungking:

"I must have a statement of my shares. They're not quoted in *The Times* so I can't gloat over all the money I'm making. I think I'll invest a little over here. We don't spend much for there's nothing to spend it on."

Blackmail was, of course, always a possibility: but Hollis would have had to have suffered from a very serious vice for blackmail to have been used for 30 years. Homosexuality might have been one such vice. But Hollis was certainly no homosexual and although his first marriage was not a happy one most colleagues in MI5 knew about this and about his friendship (which began in 1947) with a fellow officer who was to become the second Lady Hollis. This leaves conviction: that Hollis became a mole because he was converted to Communism.

Were it possible to make this charge stick, it would indeed be sufficient to damn Hollis. It would place him firmly in the same category as the other Thirties traitors that we now know about. Hollis's Chinese days, were they to provide



Hollis and his first wife, Evelyn Swayne, at their wedding at Wells Cathedral in July 1937

evidence of a Communist conversion, would then be the missing link between Hollis and the charmed circle of Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

But, as these letters prove, there was no such link. The story is quite different from the one put out by Mr Pincher. First of all, Pincher is wrong to say that Hollis "worned his way" into MI5 after becoming a Communist. In fact, Hollis was invalidated out of British American Tobacco because he contracted TB about which he was, as he put it, "rather annoyed" since he had wanted to stay in the Far East. (He returned via Canada and not Siberia, as Pincher states). Second, there is no mention anywhere in these letters of Richard Sorge or Agnes Smedley, let alone Ruth Kuczynski and they make it perfectly plain none should be expected. Hollis was far too "English" and xenophobic to have met this kind of emigre group. A letter from Daimon is typical:

"This hotel is filling up with Japanese, blousy Russians and a sprinkling of rather un-Aryan-looking Germans. Completely unexciting. There is a large colony of Russians here who go down to the beach every day to sunbathe in the most attenuated costumes. They are flamboyant, bright-red with raw patches and not very beautiful..."

As for the Japanese they'll move us out of China unless something is done to stop them... I am so sick of these filthy little people..."

On those occasions when politics intrudes into his letters, Hollis's views are equally predictable. They are totally balanced except where England is concerned, when it is always assumed to be best. He certainly disliked both Communism and Fascism and both for empirical rather than theoretical reasons.

A letter written in October 1934 provides a good example:

"and now for the journey on the Trans-Siberian express of which I could tell you little before as the Russians have a way of reading letters and criticism is not encouraged. Berlin struck me as a wonderful city but I didn't like the militaristic Hitlerism which one finds everywhere. Uniforms, strutting self-importance and fantastic salutations on all sides. The poor civilian is very small beer... The next day we arrived in Moscow where we were met by a representative of Intourist in a very luxurious Lincoln car with a charming young lady as a guide. The Kremlin looked fine — from the outside.

Dr Anthony Glees is a lecturer in the Department of Government at Brunel University, Middlesex.

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J. Edgar Hoover be not only presented Hollis with a photo inscribed "with friendship and admiration" but gave him a golf club as well. Stock market speculation and golfing are not usually associated with convinced Communists. Nor is a fondness for public school life. Yet Hollis was always delighted to recall his school days at Clifton and on one occasion begged his mother to send a couple of old school ties to China since it was "so difficult to get decent ties out here".

When in December 1934, on the other side of the world, Hollis contracted the killer disease of TB, his public school spirit (or the spirit such education was meant to encourage) clearly asserted itself. He wrote to his father:

"I've had rather an unpleasant experience... I woke up on Monday with an attack bleeding like the one I had after the West of England golf championship... I'm going to be X-rayed as soon as we can arrange it and I'll let you know the worst."

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Lenin's tomb looked rather like a high-class public lavatory without any dignity or artistic merit. I have never seen anything which depressed me so unutterably as Moscow. It is a huge drab slum, people ill-dressed in the most deplorable ready-mades, though not in rags, I suspect."

We should complement this with a letter written to his fiance (after his return to England) in the winter of 1936: "Hidden away in me I have always had a passionate loyalty to the monarchy and to the ideal and duties of the English gentleman. All my time abroad has strengthened that because I've seen how much other people do respect our code. Edward has let the side down utterly — has just quit on us. I'm sorry to sound like a public school speech-day but it's so cloyingly weak that any man should risk the whole future of the monarchy and Empire for personal happiness. Staunch Conservative that I am, I feel Edward has let us down as no man on earth has the power to do."

Any historian of Roger Hollis is faced with two possibilities. Either these letters are genuine and Hollis cannot have been a Communist mole, ordered to infiltrate MI5 or else Hollis wrote these letters so as to confound future research into his past, which would surely make him the most ingenious liar of the twentieth century. I am certain they are genuine and I do not believe they are a fraud.

First of all they are confirmed by all the other evidence that I managed to gain. Hollis is, for example, on record as having warned the Foreign Office in 1945 about Stalin's true intentions for the future political life of the nations occupied by the Red Army (a warning the Foreign Office does not appear to have taken very seriously). Furthermore, a former colleague distinctly recalled that during the war, but after the 1941 alliance with Russia, when Hollis lay sick with another TB attack in a sanatorium near Cirencester, he — Hollis warned him to continue watching the Soviet Union closely since its being an ally did not preclude it wishing to subvert British aims.

Secondly, everyone always leaves a trail if only we bother to look for it. Blunt and his conspirators were known to be Communists by either parents, friends or lovers. Dora Philby, Kim Philby's mother, for example, wrote to her husband in 1934 complaining about "Kim's bloody Communism". When questioned later, the thirties traitors simply said they had changed their minds; but their trails remained. Hollis's trail can also be seen. It is his Chinese interlude and it is "clean".

No one, certainly no contemporary historian, could ever claim to be 100 per cent certain about anyone. Much of Hollis's subsequent career is as yet undocumented. He clearly made what seem to be some very serious mistakes, most notably in his failure to catch Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean. Perhaps he did not believe that men from his sort of background could possibly be agents of Russia. But this lack of imagination (detectable in his letters) which may even be gross incompetence, still does not add up to treachery. One thing, however, seems so probable that it must be accepted as the truth in the absence of hard facts to the contrary: to depict Hollis as a convinced Marxist is both unhistoric and utterly absurd.

Dr Anthony Glees is a lecturer in the Department of Government at Brunel University, Middlesex.

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Geoffrey Smith

## Complementary if not complimentary

At the beginning of last week it seemed that the Conservatives might be about to follow Labour in one of its least fortunate escapades and precipitate a crisis over the deputy leadership. The Tory hounds were being let loose upon Mr Whitelaw. The party and the general public were in a state of particular agitation over law and order, and as a not noticeably hawkish Home Secretary he seemed to be a natural victim. All the more so as the personal support of the Prime Minister could not be taken for granted. When Mr Whitelaw received a rough reception from a raucous party conference at Blackpool last October, her speech on the final day implied a greater sensitivity towards his critics than to him.

So now he had to endure trial by ordeal before the Conservative backbench home affairs committee, the House of Commons committee, and finally the Conservative Central Council meeting at Harrogate. That he emerged unscathed, with strong backing from Mrs Thatcher herself at Harrogate, has a double significance for the Conservatives. He will be able not only to continue as Home Secretary with his authority undimmed, but also to remain the loyal deputy that he has been since he lost the leadership election to Mrs Thatcher seven years ago.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan premiership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the ready contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handing of the Central African Federation — these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his tact and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that this was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship tense and often tinged with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

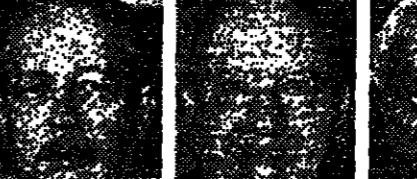
Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.

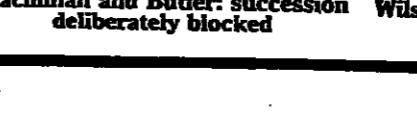
Neither of Mr Callaghan's immediate predecessors as Prime Minister established a particu-



Attlee and Morrison: difficult but productive



Macmillan and Butler: succession deliberately blocked



Wilson and Callaghan: distrust and suspicion

larger in terms of the amount of land and animals you have and more ruthless and efficient and blinkered than Neil and Rod are or could ever become, and also, rather more professional about what paperwork has to be done and cannot be evaded, and better at producing pots and paintings than either of them, with their modest talents.

A lot of people derided the Bruins when they arrived, and a lot of people would gloat if they threw in the sponge, but I should be sorry, and for the village, too, because they bring the right spirit to us, unacquisitive, loving, relaxed, the opposite of time-serving, and they have a contentment and a stillness, in spite of their troubles, which makes their company so refreshing.

From Mr Neil Sir, Your as theory ("Vindictive" March 29) seems to next communist Dutch elm disease. Such an

## The Bruins try the good life



In the Country/Susan Hill

and gentle. Their house is a mess, a homely, scruffy, impetuous mess, but they have reclaimed an unproductive field, and made things happy together, and so kind

They have rotten luck. Their first seed potatoes were given to them, and all diseased; they tried to sell their produce at the gate, but no one knows they are there,

so there is no passing trade and everyone in the village itself already grows their own. When they put up signs on the main road, a man from the council came and told them they were trading illegally, so they took their produce into the city markets, and there they continue to sell it, but the traders take a large profit from them first. They staggered from season to season, and now think they might try and acquire a caravan and become gypsies, or a canal boat, and become water gypsies.

What they do know about, though, are goats, or at least Nell does, and she sells the milk to quite a few customers in Barley, and her own goat cheese, too, which is salty and creamy, tangy and crumbly and altogether delicious. She has six goats now, so there are always kids about

the place. They graze both in the meadow, the orchard and some scrubland which a farmer lets them use in return for cheese, and make some too, because Nell has put bells on the woden collars round their necks, so that it sounds like Switzerland, near to their house.

By the time I had spent an hour with her, I had confirmed my feeling that I wanted to keep goats very much indeed, and that I could not possibly do so. Not yet. So we shall just go and visit Nell's and buy their milk and cheese. As long as the Bruins are up there, that is, and they seemed very depressed about their prospects, although quite firm in their commitment to a country life, to self-employment and self-sufficiency.

I suspect, to make it work, you have to be both

This is the tale of woe I have heard about people who moved into the country, got "a bit of land" and were bent on self-sufficiency and organic gardening, the good life. They acquired chickens and a pig and some goats — always goats — bees and perhaps a spinning wheel, dug up an acre for vegetables and, sooner or later came the gout. All the same, I went up to see the Bruins. The Bruins are both in their twenties, and strug-

gling, in a dilapidated, rented cottage-plus-couple-of-acres, to be truly and completely self-sufficient. They make pots and paint, and Nell does woven pictures; they have enthusiasm and starry-eyed ideals, and two young children and no money and the water is fast closing over their heads

entary if  
mentary

الجمعة



## NAKED AGGRESSION

Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands is as perfect an example of "unprovoked aggression and military expansion as the world has had to witness since the end of Adolf Hitler". A number of precedents might be cited: the Soviet interventions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, the Indian takeover of Goa in 1962, the Indonesian occupation of East Timor in 1975, the Moroccan annexation of Western Sahara in 1976. All of these were deplorable acts of force, but were undertaken with at least a pretence of acting on behalf of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. In the Soviet cases, the forms of independence were maintained after invasion—keeping open at least the possibility that the substance would be gradually restored. In the other cases it was at least possible to argue that the annexed territories were part of the same land mass and that the population belonged to the same linguistic and cultural group.

But Argentina has not even such threadbare excuses as those. Even if the islands were uninhabited or underwater they would not fall within the two hundred mile economic zone that Argentina would nowadays be entitled to claim; and their inhabitants have not only been able repeatedly to make clear their unanimous and strong desire not to be part of Argentina but also are of manifestly different stock from the Argentine population and in no sense of Argentine origin. The islands and their inhabitants have been British for as long as Argentina has been a state. If there is any principle behind Argentina's action, it is one that threatens the right to self-determination of all island peoples throughout the world.

## NOW THE GARDAS SAY IT

While we wait for Mr Prior's no-surprise packet to be unwrapped, and while the Provisional IRA demonstrates once more to the fear or admiration of its public that it is able to murder members of the security forces in Northern Ireland, there must not pass unremarked a meeting at Bantry, county Cork, earlier in the week. It was a meeting of the Association of Sergeants and Inspectors of the Garda Siochana, the police force of the Republic. The delegates heard their general secretary say (and went on to pass resolutions in the same sense) that it was no longer tolerable that "we allow the most vile criminals to live freely and openly in this country" under the specious cover of political immunity; he called on his government to initiate international debate for a more specific definition of what constitutes a "political offence", and he recommended in the meantime that the joint questioning of suspects by officers of the Garda and Royal Ulster Constabulary should be permitted in both territories—something that would put flesh on the bones of the legislation for extra-territorial jurisdiction.

The speech and its reception

by that audience are highly significant. The sanctuary afforded by the Republic to suspected criminal terrorists, some of whom boast openly of their crimes when they are down there, causes more anger and resentment in Northern Ireland than almost anything else done or not done by the Republic in relation to the North. No single act by a Dublin government would do more to inject a bit of trust into unionists' attitude to the Republic than the recification of this scandal.

The defence in depth to which ministers in Dublin have recourse is to point out that extradition and the plea of a political offence are matters for the courts; that courts apply the law; that the domestic law follows international law; that the constitution imposes an obligation to conform to international law; that the law therefore cannot be changed without first changing the constitution; and that public opinion would not permit that. All these propositions except the first two are open to challenge.

International law in this matter has developed. It is no longer safe, if it ever was, to

assert that the position taken by the Irish courts—that claim to membership of the IRA at the time of an alleged offence is sufficient to make the offence one of a political character and therefore non-extraditable—is the position enshrined in international law. Two developments for example call that in question: the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and recent decisions in the courts of the United States which distinguish the quality of the crime as well as the motive of the criminal. As for public opinion, the forceful view of the sergeants (though a view of professionals conscious of the murder of their fellow policemen in the RUC) is a sign and not the only sign that there is movement.

The attorney general of the previous Irish government, Mr Peter Sutherland, was aware of development both of jurisprudence and of opinion, and was engaged in discussions with Sir Michael Havers with a view to getting a better state of law concerning fugitive offenders when the Irish government fell. Mr Haughey's attorney may be less disposed to tread that constructive path. How well it would become him to surprise us.

## BRING ON THE MUSES

When the Poet Laureate, the President of the Royal Academy, the Chairman of the BBC, the Minister for the Arts, the General Administrator of Covent Garden and Mr Henry Moore all combine to promote a national cause, that cause is as aesthetically well-attested as it is possible for a cause to be. Opposition and even doubt automatically become tainted with the brush of philistinism as soon as they are voiced. And since what is proposed is only a ninth of a nine-days' wonder, perhaps it is churlish to voice doubts at all. What can be more innocent than the plan, launched under such august auspices for an annual National Arts Day, to be celebrated on June 24? For one day in the year, surely it will do the philistines no harm to creep into their tenements with canned beer and trifles and watch Match of the Day, leaving the world to the Muses.

## Domino theory

From Mr Neil Kitzon

Sir, Your assertion that history has "vindicated" the domino theory ("The Mexican domino", March 29) is contentious. It seems to imply that one communist is the same as the next communist, and that communism spreads inevitably like Dutch elm disease.

Such an attitude takes no

account of history, nationalism, or indeed of the influence of the United States itself when it sides with oppressive ruling castes to "stop the spread of communism". Had the United States supported Ho in providing economic aid and in opposing the return of French colonial rule, the post-1945 history of Southeast Asia might be very different, and much more favourable to traditional American economic interests (to say

nothing of the health of the indigenous population).

Nations are complex things; more complex than small inert black blocks, whatever Mr Reagan and Times leader writers might wish.

Yours sincerely,  
NEIL KITZON,  
Little Orchard,  
Bredon, Tewkesbury,  
Gloucestershire.  
March 30.

grain embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan. For the Russians to help Argentines get away with the rape of the Falkland Islands would be no more than tit for tat.

At worst, the United Nations will ratify the *fait accompli*. At best, they will utter a platonic appeal for withdrawal. Experience teaches that injustice is only redressed, in international affairs, when the injured party is able and willing to resist. The British government is right to put its case before the United Nations, but only as a prelude to taking action, and to give Argentina time to realize the foolish mistake she has made. But it must be clear that this will be followed by action unless Argentina backs down very rapidly.

Our capacity for resistance in the South Atlantic may not be perfect. We no longer "rule the waves". But we still have one of the world's more powerful navies, including a number of nuclear-powered submarines, one at least of which is almost certainly now close to the scene of action.

We can inflict severe damage on the Argentine navy if we have to reply to force with force. It should be clear that we are prepared to do that if the invaders are not withdrawn within a very short time.

The Government is being excusably reticent about its naval deployment. It may be deduced however that either the Royal Navy was not present in the area in sufficient strength to intercept the invasion or the force was present but it was decided not to use it. Either way members of Parliament are entitled to be given justification for the passivity in the Commons today.

Let us think the unthinkable and pray for the impossible, and

## Report of proposals on move to unity

From the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, I cannot see this report satisfying those with Roman fever, or allaying the anxiety of those with Roman phobia, to quote your Religious Affairs Correspondent (report, March 30). The dilution of the personal jurisdiction of the papacy is unlikely to appeal to the RC Congregation of the Faith, or indeed to the present holder of this high office, as we may be able to judge for ourselves this May, if he speaks of faith or morals.

The attempt to lull Anglicans, especially in England, into acceptance of a watered down papacy is unlikely to succeed, even in the equivocal sentence on pages 84 and 85.

If the leadership of the Bishop of Rome has been rejected by those who thought it was not faithful to the truth of the Gospel (compare the recent additions and dilutions of the In nomine concept), then, as ever, as recently as 1980, the bodily assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven, which appears to have had no scriptural warrant for 1900 years and hence not a true focus of unity, we nevertheless agree that a union with Rome will be in a reunited Church, and should be appropriately the primacy of the Bishop of Rome.

Appropriately? Here is the fatal historical error. This universal primacy has already been tried and failed. By the sixteenth century all such power was seen to corrupt, until the Reformation insights of justification by faith in Christ, the supreme authority of the Holy Scripture and the maintenance of a threefold and not fourfold ministry delivered the continuing Catholic Church in this land into our present Church of England freedom.

From this point the Gospel was released into the world, in the autonomous, episcopal, biblical provinces of the Anglican Communion, now numbering over 60 million. We look to Canterbury with love for pastoral care and guidance and not to Rome for control and direction.

Was the commission so mesmerized by the size of the Roman Church, with all its doctrinal weaknesses, that it did not look at the Canterbury model of free, autonomous, sisterly churches?

Let us think the unthinkable and pray for the impossible, and

the Gospels encourage us in boldness, so that we firmly and lovingly reject this concept of universal primacy, which is surely papacy "writ small".

Let us love each other as equal Christians under Christ, the only ultimate and eternal Head of the Church, praying that Roman, Anglican, free church and Orthodox churches grow into closer fellowship as they move into deeper holiness through the renewing work of the Spirit of God.

Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE NORVIC:  
The Bishop's House,  
Norwich.  
March 30.

From Canon Colin Beswick

Sir, Certain phrases in Cardinal Ratzinger's letter to Mgr Alan Clark (report, March 31) underline one of the difficulties of any *rapprochement* with Rome. He writes of the search for a "substantial" agreement of the acceptance of decisions, the possibility of divergent interpretations being the importance of a definitive agreement. Perhaps the issue lies not so much in the differences between us as in the possibility of an agreement to differ. Simone Weil wrote:

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Attention alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Yet inevitably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberality for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BESWICK,  
Overbury Vicarage,  
Tewkesbury,  
Gloucester.  
March 31.

## Protecting freedom of the media

From the General Secretary, Institute of Journalists

Sir, Mr Harry Conroy, president of the National Union of Journalists, told his union's annual delegate meeting that journalists must protect the freedom of their media (report March 31). He cited threats to that freedom ranging from the Government to bingo, but his members would do well to look nearer home.

Virtually while Mr Conroy was speaking the union's deputy general secretary, Mr Jacob Ecclestone, was refusing admission to Mr Andrew Osman, your Midlands staff correspondent—not because of allegations of biased or inaccurate reporting but for no better reason than that he is not a member of the NUI.

Given the present complexion of the NUI's leadership, no one should doubt that the closed shop would be used to silence opposition in the media to views endorsed by the union.

Yours faithfully,

R.F. FARMER,  
General Secretary,  
Institute of Journalists,  
Bedford Chambers,  
Covent Garden, WC2.

March 31.

## The age of the cable

From Mr David Fisher

Sir, Your leading article on the age of the cable (March 23) made nearly all the points I was about to raise in this letter, wisely advocating a minimum of regulation in the establishment of new telecommunications services. In one important respect, however, your comment was too limited:

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Attention alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Yet inevitably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberality for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BESWICK,  
Overbury Vicarage,  
Tewkesbury,  
Gloucester.  
March 31.

well before the end of the century. Better to have 90 spare channels now than a shortage of 70 channels a decade hence.

As for the entertainment channels themselves, it is of course entirely right to relate the degree of necessary control inversely to the scarcity of channels. As you stated, new circumstances require new policy. While some form of licensing seems unavoidable, could this not be on an "open" basis in which anything will be acceptable but only its availability will be controlled according to its nature? Thus a channel devoted to "adult" entertainment would have to be provided as pay TV only, via a scrambler, and attract a high rate of VAT or excise duty. Indeed, the obvious attractions for the Exchequer of this notion leave one surprised that a heavy "sin tax" has not already been applied to those pornographic magazines, films and videograms which are within the law.

As a general principle, however, it seems illogical and unjust to demand maintenance of tight regulation—based on concepts formed when only one television channel was in existence—now that there are to be more television channels than morning newspapers.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID FISHER,  
Editor, Screen Digest,  
37 Gower Street, WC1.  
March 23.

## The Stubbs appeal

From Mr L. P. Bamford

Sir, The Fitzwilliam and its proposed purchase of a Stubbs for the Tate? The Caenlettes would be the only ones on open public display in the north and would be seen by upwards of 120,000 people every year.

But we are out of sight, well north of Potters Bar, and apparently and regrettably well out of mind, because so far the efforts to attract publicity and national support have gone unremarked.

Yours faithfully,  
L. P. BAMFORD,  
Chairman, Friends of the Bowes  
Museum, Barnard Castle,  
Caenlette Appeal Committee,  
The Old House, Darlington.

I see our prospect as possibly bolder and sounder than that of the Fitzwilliam. There are Stubbs aplenty in the south—how long

ago is it since we acquired one for the Tate? The Caenlettes would be the only ones on open public display in the north and would be seen by upwards of 120,000 people every year.

But we are out of sight, well north of Potters Bar, and apparently and regrettably well out of mind, because so far the efforts to attract publicity and national support have gone unremarked.

Yours faithfully,  
L. P. BAMFORD,  
Chairman, Friends of the Bowes  
Museum, Barnard Castle,  
Caenlette Appeal Committee,  
The Old House, Darlington.

## Control of the police

From Mr Adrian Tibbitts

Sir, Mr James Lemkin's pronouncement (March 26) that the time has come for the Home Office to reaffirm that through-out England and Wales the Home Secretary is the ultimate political power in respect of the police" is somewhat simplistic.

If the effect of the Police Act 1964 is to give the Home Secretary this power (and academic lawyers are far from united on the precise position) this certainly was not the intention of the Royal Commission on the Police (1962) which reported (para 149): "Our conclusion is that the police forces of this country should not be brought under the direct control of the central Government."

All that can be said with certainty is that control of the police is a typical "grey area", of the kind so convenient to the Establishment mentality, and such a hindrance to our elected representatives when they are attempting to carry out their duties on behalf of their electorate.

Mr Lemkin calls for a partnership between police and public. As a solicitor, Mr Lemkin will know that only a fool would enter into a partnership with someone he cannot call to account.

ADRIAN TIBBITTS,  
2 Harcourt Buildings,  
Temple, E.C.4.  
March 27.

## Mental health

From Dr Josephine Bruegel

Sir, Mr Malcolm Hirwitz (March 26) would be very welcome to witness the anguish of the Primary Health Care Team, together with the family or friends of the afflicted mental patient when there is no other way but to admit the patient into a psychiatric unit.

Very often psychiatric patients decide to give up their medication, however hard we try to persuade them against it. The patient loses his job or does not attend the day centre; he neglects himself in all directions, often becomes restless, aggressive or even violent. At this stage we have to call the psychiatrist with a request for admission. In our catchment area we are fortunate to have an excellent crisis intervention team, who deal with the situation speedily, trying hard to avoid certification.

The care of mentally sick persons is the most burdensome

and painful task in my life as a general practitioner. I shudder to think that my patients who have to be certified for a short time could not be treated speedily in specialist psychiatric units because of the introduction of clause 36 (iii).

Yours faithfully,  
JOSEPHINE BRUEGEL,  
Temple Fortune Health Centre,  
23 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.

March 25.

## A goodly usage

From Mrs R. B. Tullo

Sir, I am intrigued to know how Miss Pamela Braley-Smith (March 31) avoids newsprint marking the clothes she packs with old copies of *The Times*. My hands are covered in ink merely by reading the paper.

Yours faithfully,

CAROL TULLO,  
25 Crescent Road,  
Wood Green, N22.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### WINDSOR CASTLE

April 2: The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, Her Excellency the Baroness Amherst and Madame Vass, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs Say, Sir Andrew and Lady Huxley, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson and Professor Carel Weight have left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new Berkshire Shire Hall.

Her Royal Highness received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer). Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, joined the Shire Hall, escorted by the Chairman of the Berkshire County Council (Mr Lewis D. Moss).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Job) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon Andrew Wigmore was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside

Their Royal Highnesses attended by Mr Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, etc, attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present today at the Closing Ceremony and Luncheon of the 35th Congress of the International Homeopathic Medical League at the University of Sussex, Brighton.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

April 2: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Boral Limited and Foster Refrigerator (UK) Limited at King's Lynn and, as an Honorary Member, was present at luncheon by the Rotary Club of King's Lynn Priory at the Hotel Mildenhall.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE

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Church news

The Rev J. D. Fowler, Curate of Buntingford with Buntington, Slade, and Wells to be Vicar of Bath and Wells in the Wellington team minister, same diocese.

Rev G. S. Tyers, Vicar of St Nicholas and St Mary, Silwood, diocese of London, appointed Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev C. J. Green, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Buntingford, St Mary the Virgin, Buntingford, has been appointed Prebendary of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St Peter's, Isle of Wight, diocese of Portsmouth.

Rev S. J. Hadley, assistant curate of St. Mark, Mansfield, diocese of Nottingham, has been appointed to the diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev T. J. Raphael, Vicar of St. Marylebone, has been appointed First Curate of St. Marylebone.

The Rev D. R. Buxton, Vicar of Bath and Wells to be Rector of the parish.

Rev G. S. Tyers, Vicar of St. Marylebone, has been appointed Curate of FCMs and honorary curate of Christ Church, Buntingford, and Prebendary of Wells, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Colwich and St. Peter's, Chelmsford, and Prebendary of Wells, diocese of Lichfield, to be Rector of St. James's, Clitheroe.

Rev D. H. Wright, at present Curate of St. Mark, Mansfield, has been appointed Curate of St. Philip, Bolton, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

Rev E. A. Barton, Vicar of Christ Church, Buntingford, has retired from the diocese of Bath and Wells to the rectory of St. James, Buntingford, same diocese.

Rev G. S. Tyers, Vicar of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, Silwood, diocese of London, has been appointed Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

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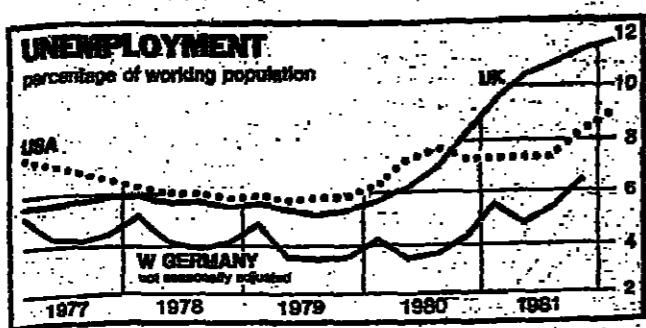
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## BUSINESS NEWS

## 10m jobless in US



Unemployment in the United States rose to nine per cent last month, equaling this post-war record set during the oil price recession of 1973, and meaning that close to 10 million Americans are without jobs. The figures reflect an increasing weakness in the US economy — the jobless rate was 7.2 per cent in July. In contrast West German unemployment fell last month to 8.7 per cent, or 1.8 and 1.9 million compared with 8.2 per cent in February.

## Supasave jobs threat

More than 600 jobs are at risk at Supasave, an East Midlands' chain of 19 supermarkets, which is going into voluntary liquidation. It is hoped some stores may be taken over by other chains, which will save some jobs. Meanwhile, more than 360 redundancies were announced in the metal, refining and chemical industries. Inco of Canada is to shed 200 jobs at its research and development plant in Birmingham, and its Daniel Moncaster metals subsidiary in Sheffield. And 160 Moncaster employees at Fawley, Hampshire, are to lose their jobs.

## Switch on for UK video

Video tape recorders are to be assembled in this country for the first time, at the Thorn EMI complex at Newhaven, Sussex. Production is expected to begin in October after a £2m refitting programme, and by mid-1983 the plant should be turning out 240,000 units a year. The agreement to produce the VHS tape recorders designed by JVC (Japanese Victor Company) is the result of four year's association between the companies.

## One-fifth more houses started

Housing starts showed a 20 per cent improvement in the three months to February compared with the same period a year ago, and a 13 per cent improvement on the previous three months, according to the Department of the Environment. Work is estimated to have started on 14,800 houses and flats in February, an increase of 3,500 over the same month last year.

## Hint on inflation

Inflation could be into single figures this year, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told a Conservative meeting yesterday. This is the first official hint that the Government shares the view of most private forecasters, some of whom expect inflation to fall to single figures from its present 11 per cent this month.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Bids highlight grey day

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 571.0 up 0.9  
FT 50s 69.34 up 0.34  
FT All Share 329.60 up 1.73  
Bargains 25,018

Actual and speculated bids provided the high spot in the equity market, which ended with profit taking leaving the FT Index just 0.9 better at 571.0.

Cawoods spirited 23p to 28p with still no news on who would emerge as the bidder; but Ultramar, the rumoured suitor after stating that it wants to make a bid in the UK, shed 5p to 33p.

Concrete put on 11p to 87p on the back of its stake in Cawoods while Lasmo, in which Cawood's 9.1 per cent would be the attraction to any bidder, put on 22p to 34p.

Meanwhile activity increased in the complex tangle around Mr Peter Meyer's Federated Land, 31p better at 174p after British Steel Corporation Pension Fund's 170p offer was cashed out.

The firm in the field MP Kent put on 3p to 71p after announcing that the board would be meeting to consider increasing its offer, but Estates & General, whose merger with Federated begins to look less likely, shed 7p to 60p.

Strong rumours that Rowntree had sold its 23.5 per cent stake in Huntley & Palmer to Malibro Brands pushed Rowntree up 8p to 174p with Huntley & Palmer 5p ahead of 89p.

Huntley & Palmer made an expected offer for Huntley & Palmer last month worth £54m against the £72.5m which Rowntree had bid and both offers are currently being investigated by the Monopolies

## COMMODITIES

## CURRENCIES

• Cocos lost the gains it made briefly this week. The May contract closed at £88.9 a tonne, a fall of 24 on the day and £21 during the week. April was £1 lower yesterday at £79.8 a tonne. Demand had been impressed by estimates of continued heavy surpluses this year, and the restraint shown by some origins, notably Nigeria, in holding material off the market has done little to restore confidence.

• Rubber's advance almost petered out yesterday. May material slipped from 58.75p to 58.45p, while the June contract rose slightly to 59.30p from 59.15p a kilogramme. A common view is that the market is technically overbought, but that a strong buyer has so far thwarted fundamentalists.

• The drifted without obvious direction, confirming that it may have found a trading range. Cash metal ended the day 10 down at £7,037 a tonne, still 11 above the week's opening.

## OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokio: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,332.96 up 39.29 Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 1,196.27 up 21.97

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981

## Exports push UK trade into deficit

By Frances Williams

Britain's balance of trade level a year earlier in the went £132m into the red in the fourth quarter of 1981. But the volume of imports was up 20 per cent higher, and show no sign of slowing.

Import figures for May and June 1981, available yesterday for the first time after being held up by the civil service dispute, show that the big surge in imports came in the summer and autumn last. This is likely to reflect the slower rate of destocking and greater investment as industry picked up slightly after the bottom of the recession touched in the spring.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, welcomed the January current account surplus of £348m which he said confirmed the view that Britain would continue to run a surplus for some while ahead. The Treasury forecasts published with the Budget predict a current account surplus of £4,000m in 1982 after a record £8,000m surplus in 1981. But most private forecasters expect the surplus to dwindle more rapidly.

The £480m estimated surplus in invisible trade in January is more than 50 per cent higher than the average for the last quarter of 1981, and compares with the £433m a month surplus run in the first quarter. Then, as in January, the surplus includes increased budget returns from the European Community.

## Record drop in gold and currency reserves

By Our Economic Staff

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves suffered their biggest ever drop in a single month in March, as the annual revaluation wiped £4.218m (£2.369m) off their value. The total fall amounted to \$4,404m leaving the reserves standing at \$18,953m (£10,637m) at the end of the month.

Before revaluation the reserves fell by \$185m (£10.4m) in March. After excluding repayments and new overseas borrowings by public sector bodies, the underlying fall was \$146m.

This suggests that Bank of England intervention to steady the pound was limited. Sterling ended the month weaker against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, but its trade-weighted index was virtually unchanged.

The huge revaluation drop reflected both the fall in the dollar gold price since last

year and a stronger dollar which has reduced the value of other convertible currencies held in the reserves.

Britain's gold holdings are now valued at \$4,600m, nearly 40 per cent down from their pre-revaluation level of \$7,400m. Holdings of foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) and European currency units (Ecu) fell in value from \$15,800m to \$14,400m.

The drop in the reserves is unlikely to worry the Government. They remain at a high level, when the Government has paid off early a huge amount of outstanding foreign debt.

Slight disappointment with the latest trade figures eliminated an earlier gain for the pound in quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday.

After reaching a day's "high" of \$1.7925, sterling closed a net 5 points lower.

## Lonrho borrowing dispute

Tom Ferguson: no confidence

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

## State chairman dismissed

By Jonathan Davis,  
Energy Correspondent

Mr Glyn England, who was effectively dismissed yesterday as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has launched a bitter attack on the Government's dealing with his industry, which he said had pushed up electricity prices and done "nothing except cause greater inefficiency".

Mr England, who disclosed that he is a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, was told by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on Thursday that his five-year term would not be renewed when it expires on May 8. A successor had not been found for the £45,000 a year job.

Mr England, aged 60, has clashed openly with ministers and officials in the last few months, and his criticisms of Government interference yesterday marks a new low in the deteriorating relationship between Whitehall and State industries.

"The customer would have benefited if we had taken less notice than we customarily do of the wishes of ministers," Mr England said at a Press conference yesterday. "Almost inevitably, the decisions of politicians push up the price of electricity."

He said that successive Secretaries for Energy "would find it difficult to point to actions they had taken that improved the efficiency of this enterprise. But it would be difficult to present a list of actions they have taken to make it more difficult for us to be efficient".

Mr England listed examples of unhelpful Government interference, which included the decision to restrict coal imports last year in the wake of the Government's climbdown over the National Coal Board's pit closure plans, a decision that pushed up the CEBG's costs without the board being consulted. He described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947,



England: Government actions have pushed up prices

and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was chairman of the board's Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While department officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demanding one on such a large turnover.

## Trafalgar offers £10m for engineering group

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation is to sell its structural engineering subsidiary, Redpath Dorman Long, to Trafalgar House Group for £10m.

The sale, which is expected to be completed by the middle of this month, marks a further step in the corporation's disposal of assets to the private sector.

The planned sale of RDL, which after several years of heavy losses is now breaking even, was welcomed by the Minister for Industry, Mr Norman Lamont, but produced a strong attack from Apex, the white collar union, which called for the deal to be halted.

Apex, the Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, plans to hold a special delegate meeting later this month to draw up its strategy. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Gulf unsuccessfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lonrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

## First step in chairman's new strategy

## Imperial in £48.5m food sale

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

How Imperial grew beyond tobacco

Food Bought Sold

Lea & Perrins (sauces) 1967 1970 1982

Nitrovit (animal feed) 1970 1970 1982

Baxed Poultry 1988 1988

Young's Seafoods 1989 1989

Golden Wonder (crisps) 1980 1987

Eastwood Thompson (meat) 1978 1982

National Canning (Smedley) 1968 1981

Brewing, Leisure 1972

Courage (including John Smith) 1972

Sarsons & Speed (drinks sales) 1972

Imperial Hotels 1972

Motorross (motorway cafes) 1969

Happy Eater (restaurants) 1981

Howard Johnson 1980

additional borrowing of £38.7m is quite adequate.

The poll will be taken within the next 30 days and Lonrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

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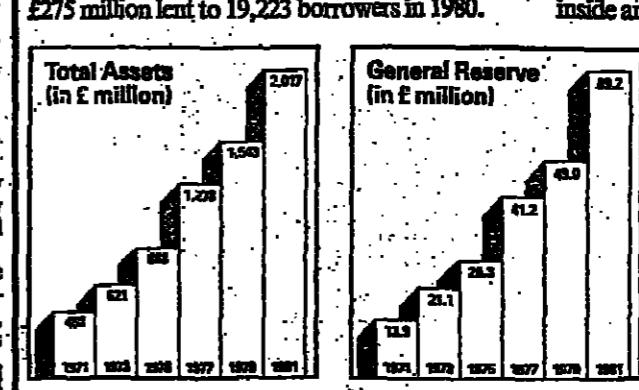
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"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

The businesses now have a good potential, in Imperial's judgment. But in a statement the group said that the potential would be greater with a company having a bigger commitment to this sector of business than Imperial planned to have in the future.

Overall the commodity food businesses were now trading profitably, added Imperial.

Mr Kent has already made clear that the group's re-assessment programme, aimed at identifying its essential core industries, leaves the options open on all Imperial's activities.



## Hard days ahead for soft drinks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Another sales war is bubbling in the £500m annual sales fizzy drinks market in which Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola are already involved in a £5m a year campaign.

The lemon and lime soft drink Seven-Up, a Philip Morris subsidiary, which world-wide is the third largest seller behind Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, has only 1 per cent of the British market. But now Beecham Group, whose brand names include Corona, Quosh and Ribena, is getting the bottling and marketing rights for Seven-Up and a £3m a year promotional spend is planned.

## Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)  
DIVIDEND NO. 114

The directors today declared dividend No. 114 in respect of the six months period to 28th February, 1982. In his statement to shareholders in November last year, the chairman advised members that the company's financial year would be changed from August to February.

The dividend amounts to 3 cents per share and is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 16th April, 1982. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th May, 1982. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 17th to 23rd April, 1982 inclusive. The chairman's review of the affairs of the company together with the report and accounts for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 will be posted to members on 5th May, 1982 and thereafter the annual report will cover the financial year to the end of February.

Zimbabwe non-resident shareholders' tax and resident individual shareholders' tax both at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

Audited results for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 and the comparative figures for the six months ended 28th February, 1981 and the year ended 31st August, 1981 are as follows:

	Six months ended 28.2.82 Tonnes	Six months ended 28.2.81 Tonnes	Year ended 31.8.81 Tonnes
SALES IN TONNES			
Coal	1,053,868	959,742	1,982,288
Coke	96,261	101,177	210,709
TRADING PROFIT	\$1,000's	\$1,000's	\$1,000's
Net interest and dividends receivable	1,335	481	58
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			
Taxation	1701	840	938
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION			
Add: Profit on realisation of investments	32	—	—
	1734	840	937
Add: Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1981	284	342	342
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital reserve	500	—	235
General reserve	400	—	—
Dividends	760	—	760
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1982	1660	—	995
	cents	cents	cents
Earnings per share	6.72	3.31	3.70
Dividends Per Share	3.00	3.00	3.00

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th May, 1982.

By order of the board  
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED  
Secretaries  
per: J. R. Parker

Registered Office:  
70 Samore Machel  
Avenue Central  
P.O. Box 1108  
Salisbury, C.4  
Zimbabwe

London Office:  
40 Holborn Viaduct  
London EC1P 1AJ

2nd April, 1982

\*Or currency equivalent

## FAMILY MONEY

### Speculating in currencies - the safe way

Some 15 months ago Rothschild launched its multi-currency fund, Old Court International Reserves, which offers both small and large investors the facility to hold foreign currencies, and switch from one to the other without charge. Since the launch, Rothschild have taken \$222m.

Leaving several laps behind, merchant bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse Japhet have both come into the market this week with multi-currency funds which are very much a straight copy of the Rothschild scheme.

There is no "front-end load" on any of the funds, dealing spreads or costs. In each case the managers take a straight 0.75 per cent a year on the value of the funds as their charge (0.5 per cent in the case of Charterhouse's sterling fund only). There are no charges for switching from one currency to another.

The appeal of these funds is that investors can speculate in a currency while obtaining money market deposit rates on relatively small sums of money, and

switch out of a currency at a moment's notice if they do not like the way it is moving.

It allows investors to take a view on a particular currency with very little risk, though there are differences between the funds in how rapidly a switch can be made. Charterhouse has a system of "inscribed shares" which enables the investor to make a telephone call or telex and switch on that day provided the instructions are received before noon. Rothschild has a similar system with a 10 am deadline for same-day dealing but Leopold Joseph requires two days written notice (either letter or telex) which could prove a distinct disadvantage if currencies move rapidly.

Investors in Rothschild's funds receive no income - interest is reinvested. Leopold Joseph offers the option of income or capital shares in each of the five currencies while Charterhouse follows Rothschild and is an accumulation fund.

The table shows the 15-month and 3-month performance of Rothschild Old Court International Reserves fund, in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of

45. Target calculates that you

will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to

calculate precisely when you

have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of two-thirds of your final salary - the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

Assuming you can afford to invest the maximum permissible amount (17.5 per cent of earnings) each year, you will need to start one of Target's pension plans at age 32 to retire on two-thirds of your final salary.

This is assuming your money is invested over the years at a rate of return 2.5 per cent in excess of inflation (the current return on index-linked gilts). If the actual return is higher than this, you will be able to reduce

the importance of

inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

PERFORMANCE OF ROTHSCHILD FUNDS		
15 months to 31.3.82	3 months to 31.3.82	%
US dollar	60.9	10.6
Canadian \$	57.8	6.6
Singapore \$	45.8	4.3
Swiss franc	34.5	1.1
Lira	24.6	2.2
D-mark	23.7	1.8
Guider	21.1	0.5
French franc	18.7	1.0
Sterling	16.6	3.1
Belgian franc	-4.2	-11.0

The first bonus is extra interest on your money.

The Nationwide Triple Bonus

Account pays you 1% above Share Account rate - that makes it 9.75%, which is worth 13.93% to basic rate income tax payers. Interest is added half-yearly: you may withdraw this, or you can leave it in the Account, where it goes on earning interest at the full Bonus Account rate. The minimum investment is £1,000, and of course you can add to this any time you like.

Bonus No. 2 is that you can get at your money immediately, should you need it.

Up to £250 in cash, at any

branch: larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch. For immediate access, you lose 28 days' interest, but only on the sum withdrawn.

Bonus No. 3 is that you needn't lose any interest at all, if you can give us just 28 days' notice. So if you are able to plan just a few weeks ahead, you can get the full amount of extra interest.

All these new terms also apply to existing Bonus Accounts.

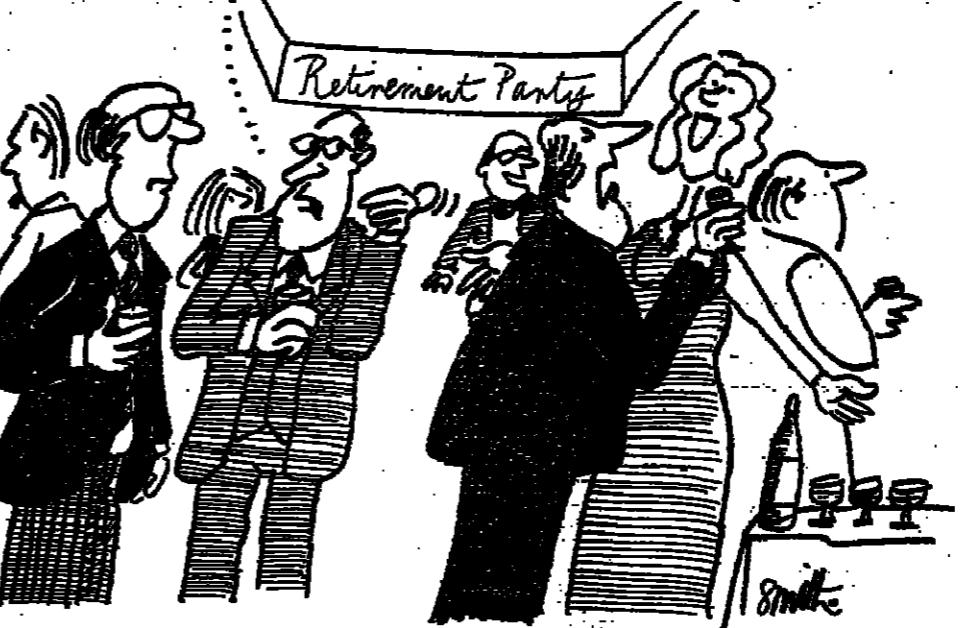
**It pays to decide Nationwide**

There are over 1,100 Nationwide branches and agency branches, and most are open on Saturday mornings. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.



\* 7 day deposit on sums of under £10,000 10% over £10,000 to £50,000 and over £50,000.

ON HE'S ALRIGHT - HE BELONGS TO AN INDEXLINKED PENSION SCHEME...



### Inflation-proofing for all

Index-linked pensions used to be the exclusive preserve of civil servants - but not any more. Target Life is first

in the market with a pension scheme for the self-employed and anyone in a "non-permanent" job, guaranteeing to pay a pension at retirement increasing annually in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of

45. Target calculates that you

will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

Like all self-employed pension schemes contributions are eligible for fall tax relief at your highest rate paid. For the top rate taxpayer this means that a £1,000 annual contribution costs only £400.

The scheme will be of particular interest to the 30 million employees who are in a job with no pension scheme. Most are unaware that they are eligible for fall tax relief on premiums paid to a self-employed pension scheme such as Target's index-linked scheme.

The importance of inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

master (who is entitled to an index-linked civil service pension) and an engineer, both retiring in 1971 on a pension of £2,000 a year. Both received in addition a state pension of £504 and after tax they both had spendable income of £1,750 a year. By 1981 inflation had pushed up the headmaster's index-linked pension to £347 while the engineer still receives just £2,000.

Both get the State retirement pension of £2,220 but after tax the headmaster's spendable income is £7,320 compared with the engineer's miserable £3,823.

How does Target's index-linked pension scheme compare with the more conventional plans? Target believes that the same level of contributions to a conventional self-employed pension scheme would produce a pension at retirement roughly double that paid under the index-linked plan, but it would, of course, remain at that level.

However, you do not have to make up your mind now. You can pay contributions in the normal way and decide whether you want the conventional level pension at retirement or a lower, but index-linked one.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-521 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High Low	Company	Price Change	Gross Divid.	Yield %	Actual P/E	Fully Taxed
129 100	Ass Brit Ind CUL'S	128 -1	10.0	7.8	—	—	—
75 62	Airspring Group	73 -4	6.4	11.6	16.0	—	—
51 33	Armitage & Rhodes	45 -4	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	—
205 187	Barclay Hill	198 -9	4.9	9.6	11.7	—	—
107 100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107 -15	1.7	14.7	—	—	—
104 63	Debtors Services	63 -6	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	—
131 97	Frank Horsell	125 -1	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1	—
83 39	Frederick Parker	76 -1	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—
78 46	George Blair	53 -1	—	—	—	—	—
102 92	Ind Prec Castings	97 +1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—
109 100	Iris Conv Pref	108 -1	15.7	14.5	—	—	—
113 94	Jackson Group	97 -7	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—
130 108	James Burrough	115 -1	8.9	7.6	8.4	10.6	—
324 244	Robert Jenkins	244 -2	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—
64 51	Scrutons "A"	64 -5	5.3	8.3	9.4	9.1	—
222 159	Tarby & Carlisle	159 -1	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—
15 10	Twinklock Ord	14 -1	—	—	—	—	—
80 65	Twinklock 15% ULS	79/6 -15.0	18.9	—	—	7.6	—
44 25	Unilock Holdings	25 -3	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—
103 73	Walter Alexander	79 -6	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	—
263 212	W. S. Yeates	229/xd +2	14.5	6.3	6.0		





## Royal Mail's first-class credentials

By Michael Phillips,  
Racing Correspondent

especially with today in mind by Stan Mellor, who finished second in the race in 1980 on *Bandonloch*.

"Conditionwise, he is the best of my four runners: he has been going so well at home, I am convinced that he will be the best horse in the race and he has more than 12 months ago." That is Mellor's latest encouraging bulletin. Philip Blacker, who was to have ridden him, agrees. He, too, is a fan: "I think he will be a good chance we will see Royal Mail, and treasus in the hunt."

*Aldaniti*, last year's hero along with Bob Champion. Again the Santa Loving words. Champion, Jack, Three To One and *Spartan* are out to should give their supporters a good run for their money, granted the slice of luck that inevitably goes hand in glove with survival in this race. Royal Mail is my selection.

For those who think that a 12-year-old is not the best bet in the race for the National, I can only point out that three 12-year-olds have returned in triumph in the last seven years. Third to *Aldaniti* and *Spartan* missed last year, Royal Mail has been trained

support for *Tragus* has grown and at 20-1 he looks a sporting bet to finish in the first four.

Again *The Same* has been stabled at Aintree for the last year, and his trainer, John Edwards, is convinced that he has fully recovered from the ruptured blood vessel in a foot which caused him to run so disappointingly at Haydock last month. Furthermore, Edwards is adamant that *Again The Same*, who has run so encouragingly at Ascot this year, will be a good bet to finish in the first three.

Philip Blacker, who was taken off the course by "ambulance", was concussed

and automatically stands down for seven days under the Jockey Club's medical regulations.

Mellor approached John Francome to take over, but Fred Winter's stable jockeys preferred to stay with his intended, *Rough* and *Tumble*, although Francome will replace Blacker on

Pollardstown in the Sun Temple-gate Hurdle.

Once again Nadine Smith, from Chichester, proved herself to be the queen trainer of four-year-olds this season when *Prince Bess* won the Ladbrooke Hurdle at Liverpool yesterday.

### LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

SECOND DIVISION

THIRD DIVISION

FOURTH DIVISION

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE

FIXTURES

Third division

Fourth division

Scottish second division

RUGBY UNION

HOCKEY

LEEDS 6552

NETBALL

SWIMMING

FOOTBALL

CRICKET

NETBALL





